

PSYCHOLOGY—PAPER-I

Time – Three hours

Full Marks – 100

Answer to **Question No.1** i.e. **MCQ** type questions under Section-A must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali.

This instruction should be followed scrupulously.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

SECTION-A

Answer all questions.

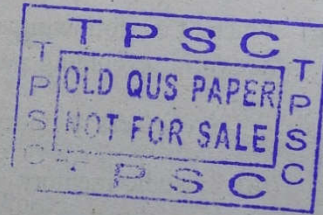
1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer-script putting option either (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable. 20×1=20

Example :

Question : He was a psychoanalyst :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (i) Watson | (ii) Kohler |
| (iii) Skinner | (iv) Freud |

Answer : (iv) Freud



- (a) Which among the following does refer to verification of the previous finding by conducting study again and again on different occasions in an experiment ?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Standardization | (ii) Control |
| (iii) Replication | (iv) Applicability |
- (b) Who among the following was not a Gestaltist ?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) K. Koffka | (ii) G. Fechner |
| (iii) W. Kohler | (iv) K. Lewin |

[Turn over

(c) Who among the following was the founder of Analytic Psychology ?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Alfred Adler | (ii) Sigmund Freud |
| (iii) Carl Jung | (iv) Carl Roger |

(d) The right and left hemisphere of brain is connected by a bundle of large many sensory and motor fibres called :

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Corpus callosum | (ii) Sylvius fissure |
| (iii) Roof of tectum | (iv) None of these |

(e) The theory of cognitive dissonance was first proposed in 1957 by

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Aaron T. Beck | (ii) Leon Festinger |
| (iii) Stanley Schachter | (iv) None of them |

(f) Which of the following does refer to maintaining attention on a task continuously for some longer duration i.e., a state of heightened concentration on the task ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Divided attention | (ii) Span of attention |
| (iii) Fluctuation of attention | (iv) Sustained attention |

(g) Which of the following is a type of long-term memory for factual information about the world, excluding personal episodes in one's life ?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Eyewitness memory | (ii) Procedural memory |
| (iii) Episodic memory | (iv) Semantic memory |

(h) Movement of the head produces relatively large apparent displacement of nearby objects in the opposite direction and relatively small displacement of distant objects in the same direction. This phenomena is called :

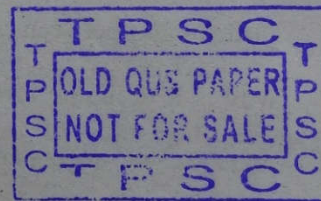
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Shadow stereopsis | (ii) Motion parallax |
| (iii) Convergence | (iv) Closure |

(i) The theory of sign-gestalt learning was proposed and propagated by :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) E. L. Thorndike | (ii) E. C. Tolman |
| (iii) C. L. Hull | (iv) B. F. Skinner |

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- (j) The thinking which is characterized by the fluent production of variety of novel ideas relevant to the problem in hand is called :
- (i) Convergent thinking (ii) Problem solving
(iii) Divergent thinking (iv) Reasoning
- (k) MMPI is a popular test for measuring :
- (i) Personality (ii) Intelligence
(iii) Emotional development (iv) Social development
- (l) Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (i) Development is a life long process.
(ii) Development follows a specific sequence.
(iii) Development is cumulative in nature.
(iv) Development stops after maturation.
- (m) The development which proceeds from head to toe direction is
- (i) Proximodistal (ii) Cephalo-caudal
(iii) Cognitive (iv) None of these
- (n) The concept of 'logical mathematical intelligence' was proposed by :
- (i) Charles Spearman (ii) J. P. Guilford
(iii) R. B. Cattell (iv) Howard Gardner
- (o) Transaction analysis is a counselling technique first formulated by
- (i) Eric Berne (ii) Erik Erikson
(iii) Erich Fromm (iv) H. J. Eysenck
- (p) The term 'mental test' was first employed in 1890 by :
- (i) A. Binet (ii) J. M. Cattell
(iii) R. L. Thorndike (iv) F. Galton



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(q) Which of the following is not a method of estimating reliability ?

- (i) Split half
- (ii) Test retest
- (iii) Concurrent
- (iv) Equivalent form

(r) In psychometrics, an average score on a test determined by applying the test to a standardized sample is

- (i) Z-score
- (ii) Norm
- (iii) Reliability
- (iv) Validity

(s) Thurstone's technique of scaling attitude tests is known as the method of :

- (i) semantic differential
- (ii) equal appearing interval
- (iii) problem check list
- (iv) constant stimuli

(t) The test for measuring acquired ability or skill is called the

- (i) Personality test
- (ii) Interest test
- (iii) Achievement test
- (iv) Attitude test

SECTION – B

Answer any six questions.

6×5=30

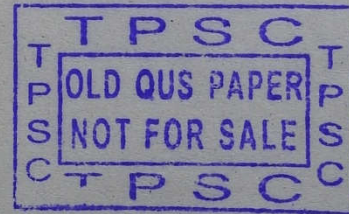
2. Discuss the major disadvantages of observational method used in psychology.
3. Narrate the ecological approach to explain the cognition.
4. Why STM is called the working memory ?
5. What do you understand by 'Insightful learning' ?
6. Differentiate between growth and development.
7. Why is it desirable to establish a norm in psychological test ?
8. What do you understand by IQ constancy ?
9. Explain the basic techniques of measuring attitude as advocated by Likert.

SECTION - C

Answer any *five* questions.

5×10=50
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10. Briefly discuss the structure and function of spinal cord.
11. Discuss the principles of perceptual organization.
12. Examine the factors that affect problem solving behaviour.
13. Discuss the five factor model (OCEAN) of personality.
14. What are the basic differences between guidance and counselling ?
15. Briefly explain about different types of validity.
16. What do you understand by educational achievement ? Write the uses of educational achievement tests.



PSYCHOLOGY— PAPER- II

Time – Three hours

Full Marks – 100

Answer to **Question No.1** i.e. **MCQ** type questions under Section-A must be written in English only. Answers to other questions must be written either in English or in Bengali. It must not be answered partly in English and partly in Bengali.

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SECTION-A

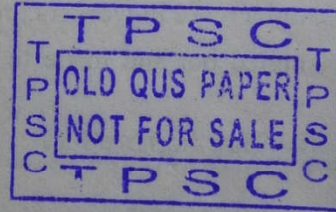
Answer *all* questions.

1. Select the single best answer and write it in the answer-script putting option either (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv) as applicable. 20×1=20

Example :

Question : The branch of Applied Psychology which deals with workplace behaviour focusing on both the workers and organizations that employ them is called

- (i) Clinical psychology
- (ii) Industrial psychology
- (iii) Abnormal psychology
- (iv) Forensic psychology



Answer : (ii) Industrial psychology

- (a) In sports psychology ——— can be defined as a teams shared belief that they can or cannot accomplish a given task. Fill up the blank from among the following options.

- (i) Team cohesion
- (ii) Collective efficacy
- (iii) Arousal regulation
- (iv) None of these

[Turn over

(b) The term 'behavioural sink' was coined by _____ to describe the collapse in behaviour which resulted from over crowding. Choose the correct option from among the following to fill up the blank.

(i) John B. Calhoun

(ii) Kimball Young

(iii) Ward Edwards

(iv) Roger Barker

(c) 'The black box model' to explain consumer behaviour is related to the black box theory of

(i) Gestaltism

(ii) Behaviourism

(iii) Psychoanalysis

(iv) Structuralism

(d) "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." This definition of health was given by

(i) ICD

(ii) DSM

(iii) WHO

(iv) IHO

(e) An increase in workers productivity produced by the psychological stimulus of being singled out and made to feel important is known as

(i) Hawthorne effect

(ii) Homeostasis

(iii) Back sliding

(iv) None of these

(f) The theory of 'Scientific management' the objective of which is to improve economic efficacy and labour productivity was propounded by

(i) McGregor

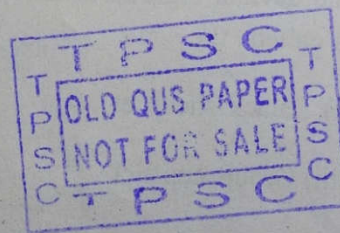
(ii) F. W. Taylor

(iii) Rensis Likert

(iv) Clayton Alderfer

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- (g) Situational leadership model (or life cycle) was developed by
- (i) Fred Fielder
 - (ii) Robert House
 - (iii) Martin G. Evans
 - (iv) Paul Hersey and Kenneth Blanchard
- (h) Which one of the following is a pictorial or graphical representative of different mental requirements of the job ?
- (i) Ogive
 - (ii) Histogram
 - (iii) Job psychograph
 - (iv) Polygraph
- (i) Which one of the following is a popular quantitative method of job analysis ?
- (i) Position analysis questionnaire method
 - (ii) Word association method
 - (iii) Free association method
 - (iv) Clinical method
- (j) The famous 'Range of affect theory (1976)' of job satisfaction model was propounded by
- (i) F. Herzberg
 - (ii) E. A. Locke
 - (iii) Hackman
 - (iv) Oldman
- (k) The two cognitive processes that increase the accessibility of schemas are :
- (i) Need and power
 - (ii) Salience and priming
 - (iii) Frustration and conflict
 - (iv) Tension and persuasion
- (l) The area of social psychology concerned with how people perceive one another is termed as
- (i) Stereotype
 - (ii) Prejudice
 - (iii) Person perception
 - (iv) Attitude



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- (m) Which one of the following is the behaviour or actions, usually negative towards an individual or group of people especially on the basis of sex/race/social class etc ?
- (i) Conviction (ii) Attitude
(iii) Discrimination (iv) Belief
- (n) The term 'Group dynamic' was coined by
- (i) William Schuz (ii) Wilfred Bion
(iii) Bruce Tuckman (iv) Kurt Lewin
- (o) The tendency of group members to judge likeable ingroup members more positively and deviant ingroup members more negatively than comparable outgroup members is called the
- (i) Black sheep effect (ii) Group dynamics
(iii) Group conflict (iv) Group cohesion
- (p) Who was a Humanistic psychologist ?
- (i) Max Wertheimer (ii) Alfred Adler
(iii) Abraham Maslow (iv) Carl Jung
- (q) Ambivalence towards a goal that embodies both positive and negative characteristics is called
- (i) Approach-approach conflict (ii) Approach-avoidance conflict
(iii) Avoidance-avoidance conflict (iv) None of these
- (r) A defense mechanism whereby a person reverts to a form of behaviour, thinking or object relationship characteristics of an earlier stage of development in order to avoid or reduce anxiety is called
- (i) repression (ii) displacement
(iii) phantasy (iv) regression

(s) How many axes or domains are there in the DSM TR (2000) on which men-
disorder can be assessed ?

(i) Four

(ii) Five

(iii) Six

(iv) Seven

(t) Cocaine is a drug which is

(i) Stimulant

(ii) Depressant

(iii) Hallucinogen

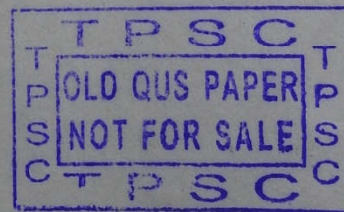
(iv) None of these

SECTION - B

Answer any *six* questions.

6×5=30

2. Write a short note on counselling psychology.
3. Illustrate the importance of organizational psychology in modern era.
4. Write the objectives of job analysis.
5. Give a brief outline of 'Managerial Grid' model of leadership.
6. What are the basic ideas of cognitive dissonance theory relating to attitude change ?
7. Differentiate between formal group and informal group with examples.
8. What are the determinants of mental health ?
9. Examine the major causes of delinquency.



SECTION - C

Answer any *five* questions.

5×10=50

10. Critically discuss the methods to study environmental psychology.
11. What do you understand by 'Human relation' ? Discuss the importance of human relation in organization.

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